

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

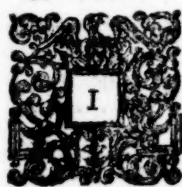
No. 284.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, DECEMBER II, 1731.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

Mr. D'ANVERS,



I being at last determined by a Method of Reasoning, which will admit of no Dispute, that the Liberty of the Press does not extend to the Examination of foreign Affairs, in critical Junctures and delicate Situations; I suppose you will chiefly turn your Thoughts, for the future, to Matters of a domestic Nature; and if you are not otherwise engaged at present, I will take the Liberty of pointing out one Subject, of that Kind, which seems to call aloud for your Animadversion, as it hath for some Time employed the Attention and Speculation of the Publick; I mean the present State of the CHARITABLE CORPORATION.

You seem, indeed, to apprehend that you are precluded from entering into the Examination of this important Point, by the late Sub-Distribution of a certain Writer, in the *Courant*, between discovering DOMESTICK FACTS and debating Points of DOMESTICK POLICY; but I hope you will not pay any Regard to the Doctrine of such a slavish and inconsistent Tool, which equally tends to the Condemnation of his own Favourite Demagogue, the popular Author of *Cato's Letters*; for if there is any such Thing as a Parallel between two Cases, That of the South-Sea Directors, in the Year 1720, and of the Managers of the charitable Corporation, at present, is certainly such. The Inequality of the Capital, in the latter, makes no Difference in the Argument, nor ought it to be allowed as any Extenuation of the Guilt, if there should appear to be any, in the Persons concerned.

Be honest therefore, old Caleb, and do not suffer your self to be deter'd from searching this Affair to the Bottom, and thereby satisfying the general Expectation of the Publick; unless you should happen to be silenced by the same Authority, which hath already restrained your Pen upon foreign Affairs.

I confess, it seems a little strange to me that no political Writer hath yet taken this Matter into Consideration. I do not mean your self; for you have been fully employed, of late, upon other Subjects of great Importance to the Cause of Liberty; but as you may not think it proper to pursue those Points any farther, at present, I hope you will not think the Management of this Corporation beneath your Notice. For this Reason, as I am likely to be a great Sufferer myself, I have sent you a few general Hints, and if I find them agreeable to your Sentiments, you may depend on being furnished hereafter with some particular Facts, to support them against our Opposers.

I do not design to enter into the Dispute, which was agitated last Year, concerning the Nature of this Undertaking, and whether it would be advantageous, or detrimental to the Publick, supposing it to be honestly managed. I shall not, I say, descend into that Enquiry, because I apprehend it to be unnecessary at present, and may perhaps be thought improper for me, who was so far deluded myself, as to become a Proprietor in it, from an Opinion of its Usefulness, and the Expectation of improving a small Fortune, by making a little more Interest of my Money than was to be had in any of the Funds.

The Point therefore, at this Time, is not whether such a Corporation is beneficial, or advisable in a trading Nation, or not; but in what Manner it hath been managed, and by whom We are reduced to our present, melancholy Condition.

It is certain that a very large Sum of Money, amounting to some hundred thousand Pounds, hath been paid in upon the Shares, besides what hath been borrowed upon the Company's Bonds; and We have the utmost Reason to fear that a great Part of this Money hath been either embezzled, or squandered away.

It hath been undeniably proved by your self and others that the general Calamity, in the Year 1720, was principally occasioned by the great Contention between the Bank and the South-Sea Company, for the Execution of the Scheme then in Agitation, and to the vast Premium, which the latter paid for it. This possessed the Generality of Mankind with that extravagant Opinion of the Value of South-Sea Stock, which rais'd it to such an immoderate Height, and ended at last in the Ruin of Thousands, by sinking as precipitately in their Hands; so that the grievous Misfortunes of those Times

were owing, in a great Measure, to the general Infatuation of the People, which swell'd up the Stock to that exorbitant Height; and to a most iniquitous Contract, which was afterwards made, though not executed, on Purpose to keep that Infatuation alive. The Directors and Managers of that Scheme were never charged, as far as I can remember, with any Frauds, or Embezzlements of the Company's Effects. Nay, even Mr. Knight Himself, who thought fit to decline the Enquiry of Parliament, and retire from his native Country, retired only with his own Acquisitions, and without loading Himself with the Guilt of robbing the publick Treasury, which was intrusted in his Hands.

But our Case, at present, is very different in this Respect, and unattended with any of those alleviating Circumstances, which were pleaded in the other; for the Losses, which We have so much Reason to apprehend, and the Ruin, which seems to glare so fully in our Eyes, will not proceed from any exorbitant Rise of our Stock, or any imaginary and unreasonable Notions of its Value, but from the fraudulent and unparallel'd Depredations of a few Men, who were intrusted with our Properties, and would be satisfied with little less than seizing the whole Capital at once.

It is almost impossible to conceive how such a sudden Bankruptcy, as seems to threaten us, could be brought about by one, or two of our under-Servants, without the Participation, Knowledge, or even Suspicion of Those, whose Duty it was to super-intend them. It must be acknowledged, at least, that They have been guilty of the most unpardonable Neglect and Mismanagement, if They should be able to purge Themselves from the Guilt of Treachery and Corruption.

It gives me some Comfort to observe the Zeal, which my Fellow-sufferers have already exerted, upon this Occasion, in our general Court; and I hope They will not suffer it to cool, or be defeated by Those, who have plundered us, and are visibly endeavouring to elude all Examination into their Conduct, by filling out, or splitting their Stock amongst their own Creatures, in order to procure a Majority in their Favour. For this Reason, let us continue firm and united in the Resolution of keeping our Books shut, till We have an Opportunity of laying our Grievances before the Parliament, and imploring such Relief as the Nature of them will admit.

There are several, particular Circumstances in our Case, which will recommend us to the Compassion, as well as Justice, of our Representatives, and therefore We can have no Reason to doubt of a favourable Reception.—I have already pointed out some of these Particulars, and will just mention two or three more.

In the first Place, there are many poor Widows, Orphans and young Ladies amongst us, whose whole Fortunes, or the chief Part of them, are embarked in this Corporation, and who must therefore be reduced to the most deplorable Circumstances, if They should be left without Redress and Retribution.

There is another Circumstance, which affects the Pledgers of Goods, as well as the Proprietors; for it hath been publicly advertised in the News-Papers, that great Quantities of Goods and Effects, belonging to this Corporation, have been secreted and embezzled by their late Warehouse-keeper, who is since fled; so that Multitudes of poor Tradesmen, who were oblig'd to pawn their Goods, in the dead Time of the Year, will be Sufferers in this Case, as well as the Persons, who advanced the Money upon them; not to insist on the Hazard they must run of destroying their Credit, by demanding them, at this Time, if they are to be recovered.—Nothing therefore seems more reasonable than that those Persons, who have been guilty of this double Injury, should be oblig'd to repair it; and nothing, I fear, but the Power of Parliament will oblige Them to do it.

It likewise deserves the Consideration of an English Parliament, whether this Affair may not be attended with some farther ill Consequences to publick Credit in general, if so notorious a Breach of Trust (for such, I am afraid, it will appear) should be suffered to pass unexamined, or unpunished.

We may therefore promise our selves that nothing can prevent the strictest Enquiry into this Affair, but our own Folly, Tameness, or private Views. The Parliament will undoubtedly receive our Petition with Candour, and examine the Contents of it, without any Regard to Parties, Alliances, Friendships, or Dependencies whatsoever. We have no Reason to apprehend any Complaints of

freening, or to fear any Schemes for patching up and concealing those Wounds, which can be cured only by probing them to the Bottom. In short, We may confidently depend upon seeing the whole Mystery unravel'd, and assure ourselves that every Man, who shall appear to be guilty of any Mismanagement, Corruption or Iniquity, will certainly receive the Punishment, which He deserves.

I will therefore conclude with expressing my Hopes, in the Words of another Gentleman, upon the same Occasion, that this kind of CHARITY will not be allowed to cover a Multitude of Sins.

I am, SIR,

Your constant Reader and hearty Well-wisher,

G. T.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our Readers will excuse us, for the future, if We are somewhat more cautious in communicating our Intelligence upon foreign Affairs, and delivering our Sentiments upon Treaties and Negotiations; for We must acknowledge our selves utterly unable to answer such cogent Arguments as have lately been produced against this Kind of writing. At present, indeed, We have nothing very material to communicate, if We were really at Liberty, and had not been confuted in so detestive a Manner. I speak This by way of Humiliation, and for the Honour of my Antagonists, who have fully convinc'd me that the panegyric Style is much more eligible, on many Accounts, than the censorious, or inquisitive. I design therefore to emulate their laudable Example, for the future, without the least View of supplanting Them in any of their Places and Pensions, or other Perquisites and Emoluments whatsoever. I thought it proper to mention this Particular, lest They should grow jealous of me and hate me as a Rival, instead of encouraging me as a Proselyte and humble Imitator; for though I cannot be insensible of their great Candour and Generosity, even in the most critical Season, yet I know how hard it is for Flesh and Blood to bear a Competitor, especially when the Leaves and Figs are concerned. I must therefore intreat these worthy Gentlemen to believe that my only Design is to copy their Manner, as near as I can, without any presumptuous Hopes of partaking their Reward.

As an Instance of my Conviction and Conformity to this established Method of writing upon publick Affairs, I had prepared a pompous Eulogium on the Guaranty of the pragmatic Sanction and the late Expedition in Favour of Don Carlos, with an Account of his triumphant Passage through France, in his Way to his new Dominions; to which I designed to have added a congratulatory Address to the Publick on the complete Demolition of Dunkirk and the new Works before Gibraltar, as well as on the flourishing State of our Trade at home, and the unobscured Exercise of it abroad, &c. but finding my self a little awkward in my new Business, I must beg Leave to practice in private, before I make my publick Appearance on the Stage.

LONDON, December 11.

Yesterday Se'nnight, between 10 and 11 o'Clock, came on the Trial of Mr. Franklin, before a special Jury, at the King's Bench, on an Information fill'd against Him for printing and publishing the *Hague Letter*, in the *Craftsman* of the 2d of Jan. last; and having lasted about seven Hours, He was found GUILTY.—The Court was very full of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Distinction; particularly the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Winchelsea and Coventry, the Lord Viscount Limerick, Lord Baskin, Lord Morpeth, Sir William Wyndham, Sir Jeremy Sambroke, William Pulteney, Esq; the Hon. Wortley Mountague, Esq;—Scawen, Esq; Henry Furness, Esq; James Oglethorpe, Esq;—Maccartney, Esq; besides other Gentlemen of Fortune and Figure.—There were likewise present the Hon. Sir William Yonge, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, Sir William Strickland, Secretary at War, and some other Persons in the Administration.—The Jury consisted of the following Gentlemen, viz:

Thomas Milner, Esq;	William Tiliard, Esq;
George Short, Esq;	Thomas Moore, Esq;
Thomas Allen, Esq;	Philip Baker, Esq;
Jacob Harvey, Esq;	Joshua Jackson, Esq;
Henry Norris, Esq;	William Turner, Esq;
Samuel Tyllson, Esq;	John Wilson, Esq;

N. B. There was one Gentleman of the Panel, who was challenged by Mr. Franklin's Council, just as he was going to be sworn, and set aside, upon Evidence

produced in Court of his having declared beforehand that he would hang Mr. Franklin if it was in his Power.—The Council on both Sides were,

For the King.	For Mr. Franklin.
Mr. Attorney Gen.	Mr. Tazewell,
Mr. Solicitor Gen.	Mr. Boodle,
Mr. Reeves,	Mr. Strange,
Mr. Willes,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Parker.	Mr. Noel,
	Mr. Taylor,
	Mr. Boodle jun.

On Wednesday last, in the Evening, the Duke of Cornwall embarked at Greenwich, on Board one of his Majesty's Yachts, in his Return home, or to some other Court; having been entertained here, for two Months, in the most sumptuous and magnificent Manner, by the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, and other Officers of the Crown as well as by many of the Nobility, who seem'd to vie with each other in doing Honour to their Country, on this Occasion. The whole Time of his Residence in this Kingdom hath been almost one continued Scene of Compliments, Fertility and Diversions; such as Hunting-matches, Horse-Races and Prize-fighting; besides the more polite Entertainments of Plays, Opera's, Balls, Masquerades, Drawing-Rooms and Birth-nights. He had likewise the Satisfaction of viewing both Houses of Parliament, the Courts of Justice, St. Paul's Church, the Royal Exchange, the Tower of London, and the Navy of England; not to insist on the Honour of being admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and visiting, as we have been inform'd, a Lodge of Free-Masons. In short, nothing hath been omitted, that could divert and amuse so illustrious a Guest. Whether These were the only Motives to his Journey, Time must discover; but it is observable that two important Points were accomplished before his Departure; I mean the successful Introduction of Spanish Troops into Italy, and the memorable Defeat of Mr. F—— in Westminster-Hall.

We hear that the Trial of Mr. Franklin was taken at length yesterday Se'night in Short Hand; but as the Trial was very long, it is impossible to publish the same under a Month at present, for it is computed it will make above twenty Sheets when printed in Folio; so that these Things lately advertised under the Name of a Trial, are calculate to impose on the Publick, and contain no more of the Trial than what is either taken from the News-Papers, or invented.

On Sunday the following East India Ships sailed from Gravesend on their respective Voyages, viz. the Compton, Capt. Milner; Lynn, Capt. Ellistone; Windham, Capt. Lyell; and Richmond, Capt. Gough; all Four for China; and the Eyles, Capt. Winter, and Grantham, Capt. Field, both for Bengall and Fort St. George.

We hear that the several Officers belonging to the Earl of Albemarle's Regiment of Foot, late Col. Denny's, who are absent upon Leave, have received Orders to repair forthwith to their respective Posts at Gibraltar.

This Day the Cause between Mr. Gery and Mr. Adams the Constable, and others, relating to the Assault made upon the former by the latter, will be try'd at the King's Bench, Guildhall.

Last Sunday Night a Countryman coming to lodge at the Star Inn in Wydon-street by Chancery-Lane, and having about thirty Guineas in his Pocket, desired his Landlord to put him in a safe Room, which was done accordingly; but there being two Beds in the Room, a Gentleman who was to lie in one of them, came with the Chamberlain to the Door, which was lock'd within side, and knocking hard, so terrify'd the Countryman, who took them for Thieves, that he dress'd himself, and jump'd out of the Window two Pair of Stairs high, by which he broke his Leg and bruised himself very much. He was the next Morning carry'd to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

We are inform'd by Letters from Killeleagh and Strangford in Ireland, that 17 Men and Women were lost at Night out of the Boat which carries Passengers between those two Towns and Portlerry; but how it happen'd is the Admission of every one, for when the Boat came on Shore, she was dragg'd several Goods with a Gun and Hat were found lying safe in her Bottom. None of the Passengers, except an old Woman, holding a Stick in one Hand and a Pipe in the other, have been found.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7. We have Advice from St. Christopher's, that they had none of the Hurricane which was at Barbadoes, only a very great Swell of the Sea, and abundance of Thunder and Lightning, which blew up Part of Brimston-Hill, with their Magazine, which had some hundred Barrels of Powder in it; and also destroy'd their fine Cisterns of Water. It killed but one white Man, some Negroes who were crabbing under the Hill, and two Mules. Their General Assembly were then sitting, and had order'd a Committee to view the Garrison, where they were but a little before this Accident happen'd.

Monday Mr. John Steele, Brother to Mr. William Steele, the Tobaccoist, now a Prisoner in Newgate, was examined before one of the Secretaries of State, and was afterwards remanded back to the Custody of a Messenger.

Wednesday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when about 30 Prisoners were try'd, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. James Daltworth, for a Street Robbery. He was one of the four that broke out of the Master's Side of Newgate last Sunday was Fortnight.

The Admiralty Sessions, that was to be held at the Old Bailey as yesterday, for the Trial of one Scott for Piracy and Murder, is put off to the 20th of Jan. next.

A Spanish Man of War, of 40 Guns, was lost the 1st of October on the Annagado Shoals, about 30 or 40 Leagues E. N. E. from Porto Rico: She had Gunpowder and Pepper in her Hold, and had many Passengers; among whom were the President of St. Domingo, and Governor of Puerto Rico, who (with the rest of the People) were saved, and went for Puerto Rico.

Tuesday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland appeared abroad for the first Time in his own Coach and Livery Servants, and made a Visit to Sir Robert Walpole, at his House in Arlington-street; and afterwards went to the Playhouse in Drury-lane.

His Majesty hath been pleas'd to create the Right Hon. Francis Howard Baron of Effingham, Earl of Effingham; and his Patent will pass the Great Seal very soon.

On Thursday last he received the Gold Staff, as Deputy Earl Marshal of England, in the Room of the Earl of Essex.

Tuesday Night two Prisoners, viz. Mary Somers, charged with robbing her Service, and a Man charged with Forgery, made their Escapes out of the Master Side of Newgate, by breaking through the Walls, and then letting themselves down three Stories by a Cord, into the Turner's Yard. The Man made his Escape double fetter'd.

We hear that Townshend Andrews, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Hindon, is enter'd upon the Office of Deputy Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces, in the Room of Robert Jacob, Esq;

On Saturday last came on a remarkable Trial in the Court of Exchequer, before the Ld. Chief Baron Reynolds, between William Benson, Esq; as Rector Impropriate of Bromley in Middlesex, Plaintiff, and one Benjamin Olive a Quaker, Defendant, for Tithes. The Hearing lasted about eight Hours, after which his Lordship summ'd up the Evidence on both Sides with the greatest Candour and Perspicuity imaginable; and the Jury went out, and in a few Minutes brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff had a Verdict in the King's Bench about two Years ago, for the Tithes of Part of the same Lands, and about a Year ago a Judgment in the said Court by Default for the same Tithes. The Cause is now to return to the Court of Exchequer, to be finally determin'd. This Suit which was commenc'd in the Exchequer, has lasted already above eleven Years, and the Costs in it are computed to amount to above eight hundred Pounds, though the whole Matter in Question is only for the Tithes of forty Acres.

Rob. and Com. A few Nights since a Boarding School at Fulham was broke open, and robb'd of several Goods; the Person, who did the Fact, was since taken at an Alehouse in Hatton-Garden, and committed to Newgate.

Yesterday Se'night about two in the Afternoon, a Gentleman's Servant at Enfield going thro' the Broom Field near that Town, was attacked by a Foot-pad, who holding a Pistol to his Breast, demanded his Money; but he, instead of delivering it, called out loud, Jack, make haste up, or I shall be robb'd; the Rogue affrighted, imagining he called to some Companion within Hearing, (though it was not the Case) run from him into Mr. Wood's Nursery, whither he pursued him, and bid him surrender; but the Rogue having placed his Back against a Holley-Tree, stood on his Guard, and being press'd, he fired his Pistol at his Pursuer, lodged two or three Slugs in one of his Arms, and another grazed on his Side; when he was soon knock'd down and seized, and being carried before Justice Bourn at Enfield, he made his Mitimus to Newgate. He proved to be an Alehouse Keeper in or near Duck-lane, and impeached an Accomplish who lived at Clerkenwell, in quest of whom the wounded Man, after being dress'd at Mr. Wilson's the Surgeon's, immediately set out, found the impeached Person in his Bed, and secured him.—Last Saturday about Five o'Clock in the Evening, a Farmer was robb'd by two Highwaymen near Stratford of upwards of 3 l. which he had taken for a Load of Hay, and treated in a barbarous Manner; they also robb'd a Lady's Coachman of 6 s. 6 d.—On Tuesday last seven Highwaymen were taken up in and near Rumford in Essex, who have intell'd that Road for some Time; and Wednesday they were committed to Chelmsford Gaol.

Ecl. Pref. The Rev. Dr. Tanner will speedily be elected to the See of St. Asaph; and the Rev. Mr. Lavington will be made Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

Mar. Last Thursday Se'night the Right Hon. the Lord Nassau Powlet, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Bolton, was married at the Lady Powlet's in Great Marlborough-street, to the Lady Isabella Tufton, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the late Earl of Thanet.

—Tuesday Robert Whidah, a very handsome Black, and one Mrs. Johnson an English Woman, went to Doctors Commons, and having took out a Licence, were married at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf; he was well

dress'd in blue Clothes trimm'd with Gold; some say he is a great Officer in his own Country (Africa) belonging to the Prince of Pawwaw; the Bridegroom had a Black for his Brideman, and the Bride had a white Woman for her Maid; they afterwards din'd at a Tavern by St. Paul's.

Acc. Monday Morning about Three o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the House of Counsellor Webb in New North-street by Red Lion Square, which consumed the said House and Furniture in an Hour's Time; they only saved some Writings; about 1500 Pounds worth of Plate was melted amongst the Rubbish.

Dead. On Saturday Night last died of a Pleuretick Fever at Boscomb in the County of Wilts.—Hall, Esq; Nephew and Heir of the late Sergeant Smith, at his Seat at Tedworth.—Lieut. Col. James Boddington, Muster-Master to the Lieutenantcy of this City.

ERRATUM.
In the first Column of the first Page of this Paper, towards the Bottom, for the Company's Bonds, read the Company's Notes.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 5 8ths. South Sea Annuity 109 1 8th. Bank 148 1 half. India 181 1 half. Blanks 7 1 3 s. 6 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 2 s. 6 d.

WHEREAS the Free-Briton upon the late Jury Act and Trials by Information in the King's Bench, published in the Month of June or July 1730, is said to be out of Print and not to be had from the Publisher of that Paper; This is to give Notice that if any Person will bring it to Mr. Franklin in Covent-Garden, He shall receive half a Guine. Reward; or if any Gentleman is possess'd of it and will send it to the same Place, it will be esteem'd a particular Obligation.

These are to inform the NOBILITY, GENTRY and Others,

That they may be supply'd with that valuable Plant, known by the Name of the SCARLET OAK, of this last Summer's Growth. And to convince those who were Purchasers last Spring, that the Dignity of the Season was the chief Reason of their Misapprehension, I am ready to produce Acorns of last Year's Growth as fresh as if gathered yesterday. The Plants are to be seen in Mrs. Oram's Nursery-Garden at Knightsbridge. To be sold at Mr. John Paine's, the Green Lattice, opposite Chancery-Lane in Holbourn, where are to be had Cones of the true, red Pitch-Tree, and a beautiful Kind of Fir, all from North America, with all Sorts of Garden Seeds, Flower Roots and Trees.

The Plants shall be pack'd with that Care that they may be sent to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland with Safety.

At the Great Room at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, on Wednesday January the 19th,

Will be a BALL. Tickets to be had at Mr. Jephson's at the Fountain Tavern near Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, price Five Shillings. To begin exactly at Eight o'Clock.

MERCERY GOODS, and Things ready made To be sold very Cheap (for ready Money) at the Two Sugar Loaves, facing the King on Horseback at Charing-Cross, the Person leaving off Trade, and the Goods obliged to be Sold.

Consisting of great Choice of Rich broc'ded Silks, rich Silk Damasks, cheap half Yard Ditto, Florence and English Satins, Italian and English Mantuas, Stripp'd and flower'd Lustings, black Dutch Mantua Silk, Fleurettas, Turkey Silks, Shagreens, Thread Satins. Black and colour'd Paduasoy, Cottons, and fine Worsted Camlets, water'd and unwater'd Tabbies, Persian, Saffron, Burdets, Black Silks of all Sorts, Crape and great Variety of Goods for Mourning.—Great Choice of the newest Fashion Spanish Mantles of Velvet, Paduasoy, &c. Cloth Cloaks of all Colours, Velvet and Silk Ditto of all Colours.—With great Variety of Gowns ready made of flower'd Silks, Damasks, Turkey Silks, Scotch Plods, Stuffs, Damaks, Callimancoes, Crape, with Banjans of all Sorts.—Great Choice of Dutch Velvets and Genua Ditto, for Men's Wear.

WINE Sold, Neat as Imported, By EDMUND MEYRICK.

At the WINE-VAULTS, next Door to WAGHORN'S Coffee-House by the Parliament Stairs in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster.

s. d.		s. d.
Red Port at 5 6		White Lisbon at 5 4
White Port 5 0	per Gall.	Anadcas 5 2
Mountains 5 4		Sherry 5 4
Methuen 5 6		Canary 6 4

Ripes and Hogheads at the lowest Prices

N. B. By Letter directed from any Part of the City of London, or Places adjacent, Country Towns or Villages in England, Persons may be supply'd with any Quantity they please, equally the same as if present themselves, having Porters to carry it out.

If you have not Bottles to return, to pay for Quarts 2 s. per Dozen, and for Pints 1 s. 6 d. At any Time on the Return of the like Quantity as you pay for, the Money shall be return'd.

At the said Place may be had, right Canary Filtering Stones to clarify Water, at reasonable Prices.

Charitable Corporation Houys, on Lawrence-Pountney-Hill, London.

WHEREAS great Quantities of Goods and Effects belonging to this Corporation, have been Secreted and Embezzled by their late Warehouse-Keeper, John Thomson; who is since fled: And whereas there is great Reason to believe, that the said Thomson has several Estates, Mortgages, and Effects, lying in many Parts of South and North Britain; and also many Effects of considerable Value in the Hands of his Correspondents in foreign Countries, as at Alicante, Cadix, Lisbon, Petersburg, &c.—Now this is to acquaint the Publick, that whoever (either at home or abroad) will make discovery to the said Corporation of such Effects or Estates belonging to the said Thomson, so as they shall be recovered to the Use of the said Corporation, shall receive, at the Rate of 10 l. per Cent. upon all Estates and Effects recovered by Means of such Discovery, to be paid by the Officer at their House on Lawrence-Pountney-Hill, London.

By Order of the Committee, JOHN VENABLES, Secy.